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VOL. II NO. 190

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1947.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

25 KILLED IN ROME EXPLOSIONS

Winston's Memoirs

New York, May 15.
Life Magazine and the New York Times announced on Wednesday night that they had obtained the United States publication rights for Winston Churchill's memoirs.
The announcement indicated that the price was more than \$1,000,000 (\$250,000).
The memoirs are expected to consist of at least 1,000,000 words in five volumes and the American publication will begin next January.—Associated Press.

COSSACK RETURNS

British Warship Takes Tanker In Tow

H.M.S. Cossack, which sailed for Singapore on Sunday, made a surprise return to Hongkong last night with a former Japanese tanker, the 1,000 ton Tai Tung, in tow.

The Cossack's return marks the third time the British destroyer has successfully attempted to reach Singapore from Hongkong.

Members of her crew have dubbed the 1,000 ton warship the "Singapore Jinx Ship."

After one day at sea the Cossack picked up the distress signal of the Tai Tung and in a heavy rain and wind storm the destroyer secured a tow to the wallowing tanker.

H.M.S. Cossack is scheduled to depart at 6 p.m. today for the fourth time for Singapore. She is skippered by Captain Guy Snyer.—United Press.

Murder Confessor Declared Insane

Leeds, England, May 14.
The court which yesterday rejected a confession of murder made from the stand by a defence witness, Denis Wood, yesterday declared Wood insane.

Wood startled the court on Monday by announcing from the witness stand that he, and not the defendant Eric Briggs, committed the murder for which Briggs was on trial.

The court threw out Wood's confession and found Briggs guilty of murdering his wife. Briggs was sentenced to be hanged.

Wood was ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Calling Whitehall...

SINCE the Colonial Office, by custom and tradition, insists upon having a finger in Hongkong's administrative pie, it should also be made to understand that this colony expects co-operation, not obstruction and procrastination from Whitehall. The Colonial Office succeeded in persuading the Hongkong authorities into believing that immediate direct taxation was a necessity for the colony; but our Colonial Secretariat does not appear to have managed to convince Mr Creech Jones that immediate implementation of the Municipal Council blueprint is just as urgent. This Colonial Office delay in sanctioning the proposals forwarded by Sir Mark Young six months ago only makes His Excellency's position at this time more precarious. Sir Mark came back to Hongkong as Governor with an important mandate—the creation of an effective instrument of self-government along the road to self-government. He and his advisers went about that task with an absorption and thoroughness that resulted towards the end of last year in the completion of a comprehensive scheme, cordially supported by the entire thinking community. Since then Hongkong has heard nothing about constitutional reform, but has seen put on the statute book tax

Film Company's Buildings Wrecked

Rome, May 14.
At least 25 persons were killed tonight when two explosions blasted the Minerva Film Company. Firemen fighting their way into the charred ruins found more than a score of bodies.

The police said the building was believed almost empty due to the after-working hour of the explosions, but they were checking a persistent report that from 60 to 70 persons still unaccounted for may have been in the building.

A small exhibition room with seats for 200 buyers and distributors was believed empty at the time of the blasts.

Persons in the street heard screams from others trapped in the shattered building. Two men shouted from a crumbling window ledge for ladders before the terrible heat forced them to fling themselves from the fourth story. Both were killed.

As the blasts "whooshed" a crumbling portion of the building into flames, thousands of people began to converge on the Minerva Company structure from the busy central railroad station section of downtown Rome.

Police, firemen and troops rushed to the scene in fire trucks and American jeeps.

Because of the low pressure, firemen could be seen dribbling tiny trickles of water from their hoses as they clung to ladders 50 feet in the air. Water was finally moved to the scene in city sprinklers and then sprayed on the fire with booster pumps.

An earlier report said that firemen and first aid crews recovered 20 charred bodies from the explosion-wrecked and fire-gutted Minerva Film Company by 10.45 p.m. but it was feared a "small number of victims" still remained in the debris.

The known death toll was brought to 20 by the recovery of a group of 12 blasted and burned bodies from a fourth-floor section, which had been a film room for inflammable cellulose movie films.

From bits of carbonized clothing, it was believed the victims comprised equal numbers of men and women.

The last two bodies carried from the film section were locked in an embrace.

The firemen said they expected to search the debris throughout the night for further victims because company officials and police had been unable to reach a certain figure on the number of employees in the building when the explosions occurred.

RAIN HELPS FIREMEN

The fire, which had raged through the gutted ruins and rubble of the building since 6.45 p.m., was brought under control at 10 p.m. and put out shortly afterwards when rain began to fall.

The fire started in the one-story show-window annex of the main building and was carried by a giant pine tree located just behind the

annex to the fifth floor of the main structure. Flames touched off a small deposit of films on the fifth floor, causing the first explosion and sending the fire to the fourth-floor film office where the second explosion occurred.

The police said fire inspectors had warned the Company against storing films in the building a month ago and had posted signs prohibiting it, but had taken no enforcement action to see that the order was carried out.

Rain drove away a crowd of several thousands who had jammed the police barricade to await word of relatives feared missing or to watch firemen working with flashlights inside the gutted building.

Firemen believed all bodies had been recovered from the burned-out office in the hall of the building, which was still standing, but were still looking for additional victims.—United Press.

Hope To Find Fortune In Tomb

Sydney, May 15.

Two Australians are completing plans to leave for Lae, New Guinea, to seek a fortune in a Japanese tomb they bought from the Australian Disposals Commission last year for £1 Australian.

The hopeful buyers, A. McDonald and R. S. Mann, both of Adelaide, South Australia, say they hope to go to Lae in June to see what develops from the oldest deal ever handled by the Disposals Commission.

The tomb lies under Mount Lunamen, which dominates Lae, and is thought to contain, among other things, the bodies of hundreds of Japanese soldiers. According to local belief in Lae, the Japanese established their hospital under the hill to escape Allied bombers, and valuable equipment may still be there.

After the capture of Lae by two Australian divisions in September, 1943, all entrances to the underground tunnels were sealed.

SALVAGE RIGHTS

McDonald told a reporter the deal with the Disposals Commission gave him and his partner full salvage rights of all material in the tunnel. He added that he was also interested to discover whether the Japanese who might have been trapped inside had committed harakiri or had died from suffocation.

Explaining how he had acquired the tomb, McDonald, a miner, said he went to Lae last year to buy mining machinery.

"While motoring past Mount Lunamen with some Disposals Commission officials, I jokingly inquired whether the tomb was for sale," McDonald said. "I was told I could buy it for one pound and accepted, still believing they were joking."

McDonald said it was not until the following day, when he was handed a receipt for £1, that he realised the deal had gone through. He then agreed to share his buy with Mann.—Associated Press.

Britons To Pay More For Petrol

London, May 14.

The British motorist will now have to pay more for his gasoline. The Petroleum Board, with the approval of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, announced that the retail price would be raised tomorrow from 23 pence a gallon to 24½ pence.

The price of diesel oil for road vehicles is up a half-penny a gallon; kerosene and vapourising oil both up one penny, while spirit up 1½ pence and bitumen up nine shillings a ton.—United Press.



MR. CHURCHILL

CHURCHILL CALLS FOR A UNITED EUROPE

Bringing Germany Back To The Circle Of Nations

London, May 14.
A vast crowd representing all political creeds packed London's Albert Hall to its 7,000 capacity tonight to hear Britain's wartime Premier, Mr. Winston Churchill, launch the campaign for United Europe and declare that Great Britain and France, as the founder partners, must bring Germany in a friendly way back into the circle of nations.

German Food Crisis Worries Officials

London, May 14.

Britain's five top administrators in Germany, at a two-hour conference today, gave the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, an up-to-date report on the food crisis in Western Germany and their recommendations for overcoming it.

London newspapers speculated that the conference might lead Britain to send an appeal to the United States to push emergency grain shipments to Western Germany.

The Foreign Office spokesman, who attended the conference, said Mr. Bevin probably would review results in broad outline in his speech in the Commons tomorrow on Germany and the Moscow conference. Until then, the spokesman said, nothing would be disclosed regarding the results of the meeting.

However, he described the German food crisis as "very gloomy" and a "difficult situation."

FOOD SHIPMENTS SHORT

Most British morning newspapers briefly quoted officials at Anglo-American food headquarters in Stuttgart as attributing the crisis in part to the failure of United States food shipments to come up to Washington's promises.

One official was quoted as saying that 70 per cent of the blame could be attached to this failure and 30 per cent to the failure of German farmers to deliver up their quota of crops.

At newspapers subordinated the Stuttgart quotations to the London Daily Worker said the food problem, however, was only one newspaper.

The News Chronicle—put even a sub-headline on the dispatch and that paper ran beside it another dispatch from New York headlined: "In America: 'We were misled'."

None commented editorially. The Daily Worker said rich Bavarian farmers in the American zone were feeding supplies to pigs, cattle and farm dogs, while the British zone was starving.

"And the Bavarian government—secure in the patronage of the State Department and the Catholic Church—goes on solemnly declaring it cannot fulfil its duties and other quotas for delivery to other districts of the west," the Daily Worker's Berlin correspondent wrote.

The Daily Worker said only a particularly glaring example of what is happening everywhere in the rich rural district. That is the picture after months of Anglo-American bilateral activity.—United Press.

CRITICAL WEEKS

Frankfurt, May 14.
General Lucius D. Clay, Commander of the United States zone, predicted today that the German food crisis would remain critical for three or four weeks and might get worse unless farmers started to ship produce to market—possibly at the point of American guns.

General Clay said troops would be called out to enforce food collections for ration-short cities, "but it is the last thing we want to do."

The Commander called a press conference shortly after 10,000 workers at Lüneburg staged an hour-long sitdown strike, protesting against inadequate food, and he said: "We expect to have some food strikes."

Senate action followed a plan from chairman Arthur Vandenberg of the Foreign Relations Committee that relief was essential to provide the "utter minimum" of aid to Greece, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Poland, China and Trieste.

The Senate rejected an amendment to bar aid to countries allegedly falling within the Russian sphere of influence which would include Poland and Hungary. A move to cut US\$150,000,000 from the total authorization was rejected 64-19.

Earlier, members moved to rush relief aid to Europe by authorising the immediate advance of US\$75,000,000 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to supply food, medical supplies and fertilizers.—United Press.

What they actually had seen", he said, "was the crime being committed, unusual in a murder case."

Robey said that Harris made a statement to the police in which he claimed that he was indignant because another girl had failed to keep an appointment with him. He began to drink. The Robey quoted Harris as saying:

"I was getting wild by this time. I decided to make someone suffer. On the station platform I saw a girl and said 'hello'. She stopped and smiled and said she was going to Camberly. We went into an empty carriage and I put my arm

Long before the doors were due to open a queue formed outside and police and officials had difficulty in controlling the crowd.

Members of both French Houses of Parliament who had flown to Britain for the meeting were there to hear the speech, which lasted for forty minutes.

The rally, the first organised by the United European Committee which was inaugurated in January, passed a resolution pledging support for the campaign.

Mr. Churchill was greeted with loud and sustained cheers when he took the platform, and his speech was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause.

He employed all the forceful eloquence which has made him famous as he voiced a grim warning and a note of hope for the future.

"A RUBBLE HEAP"

Describing Europe today as "a rubble-heap, a charnel house, a breeding ground for pestilence and hate," Mr. Churchill said that the peoples of Europe still have it in their power "to allow the streams of happiness, freedom and abundance to begin again their healing flow."

He called for the immediate setting up in Great Britain of an organisation to promote the cause of United Europe—to encourage all Europeans to "come together and work together for mutual advantage to exchange blessings instead of curses."

"This is the supreme opportunity," he added, "and if it be cast away no one can predict that it will ever return or what the resulting catastrophe will be."

"We accept without question the world supremacy of the United Nations organisation."

"In the constitution agreed on at San Francisco a direct provision is made for regional organisations to be formed. United Europe will form one major regional entity."

"There is the United States with all its dependencies; there is the Soviet Union; there is the British Empire; and there is Europe, with which Great Britain is profoundly blended."

"Here are the four main pillars of the world temple of peace."

Mr. Churchill recalled that some fifteen years ago, when he first began writing about the United States of Europe, he wondered whether the United States of America would be antagonistic to its interest, or even contrary to its safety.

"But all that has passed away," he continued. "The whole movement of American opinion is favourable to the revival and recreation of Europe. This is surely not unnatural when we remember how the manhood of the United States has twice in a lifetime been forced to cross the Atlantic Ocean and give their lives and shed their blood and pour out their treasure as the result of a war originating from ancient European feuds."

"We have no doubt that far from encountering any opposition or prejudice from the great republics of the New World our movement will have their blessing and their aid."

"We have in Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. We are bound together by ties of free will which have stood unyielding against all the ups and downs of fortune."

"We are the centre and the summit of a worldwide commonwealth of nations."

"It is necessary that any policy this island may adopt in Europe should enjoy the full sympathy and approval of the peoples of the Dominions. Why should we suppose that they will not be with us in this cause? They feel, with us, that Great Britain is geographically, historically and culturally a part of Europe and that they also have their inheritance here."

LIVING FORCE

"If Europe united is to be a living force Britain will have to play her full part as a member of the European family."

"The Dominions also know that their youth, like that of the United States, has twice within living memory traversed the immense ocean spaces to fight and die in wars brought about by European discord, in the prevention of which they have been powerless."

"In our task of reviving the happiness of Europe, her culture and her prosperity, it can certainly be said that we start at the bottom of her fortune."

"Here is the fairest, the most temperate, most fertile area of the globe. The influence and power of Europe and of Christendom have for centuries shaped and dominated the course of history. The sons and daughters of Europe have gone forth and carried their message to every part of the world. Religion, law, learning, art, science and industry throughout the world all bear in so many lands, under every sky and in every climate, the stamp of European origin."

"But what is Europe now? It is a rubble-heap, a charnel house, a breeding ground of pestilence and hate. Ancient nationalistic feuds and modern ideological factions distract and enfeeble the unhappy hungry populations. Evil teachers urge the paying off of old scores with mathematical precision, and false guides point to unending retribution as the pathway to prosperity."

"There is to be no respite? Has Europe's mission come to an end? Has she nothing to give to the world but the contagion of black death? Are her peoples to go on harrying and tormenting one another by war and vengeance until all that invests human life with dignity and comfort has been obliterated? Are we all, through our poverty and our quarrels, forever to be a burden and a danger to the rest of the world? Do we imagine that we can be carried forward indefinitely upon the shoulders—broad though they are—of the United States?"

"The time has come when these questions must be answered. This is the hour of choice, and surely the choice is plain."

Mr. Churchill stressed the point that the wholehearted efforts of France and Britain will be needed from the outset if European unity is to become an effective reality before it is too late.—Reuter.

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Two thought-pro-
voking articles on

WAR IN THE FUTURE

Wanted: a Royal Space Force

BRITAIN MUST WAKE UP TO THE FACT THAT THE BOMBING AIRPLANE IS OUT OF DATE

A NEW defence need is appearing, although no mention was made of it in the Service Estimates.

It is concerned with the use of space as an all-way, ever-open express route for men and missiles.

If there were another war it is likely that space forces would dominate it. In the silent regions, hundreds of miles up, at speeds of many thousands of miles an hour, new military engines, some manned, some automatically directed, would swing through giant trajectories. The stars would look down on man's crowning madness.

Many papers read before the learned societies testify that there is nothing fantastic about such military vehicles, which are in the direct line of development already established.

Our team of specialists on the rocket range in Australia is studying the subject. The facts are simple and have been repeatedly stated.

To move objects—whether bodies or bombs—from one place to another on the earth's surface in the shortest time it is necessary to pack them in pointed holders and to send them off vertically upwards.

The pointed, wingless holder bursts through the sonic barrier and, if it ascends high enough, casts off the fetters of air resistance and even gravity and shoots into the field of smooth, swift and easy motion. There it can travel not twice as fast as the fastest aeroplane, not three or four times as fast; but 10, 20 or 30 times as fast.

8,000 MPH

It will be remembered that V2, or A4 as the Germans called it, had the rather modest maximum speed of 3,400 miles an hour.

But it was only the pioneer; the Wright biplane among the rockets. It made its first successful flight nearly five years ago, in October 1942. It started vertically, went up about 60 miles, had a range of about 200 miles, and took five minutes on its journey from launching site to target.

Now it can go farther and faster.

Mr W. G. A. Perring, our leading authority on the subject, has discussed before the Royal Aeronautical Society the means of increasing its range to 2,000 miles and the possibilities of multi-stage rockets with a top speed of 8,000 miles an hour.

To break loose from the earth's gravitational field and to travel as a heavenly body a three-stage rocket is required with a top speed of about 24,000 miles an hour. It is still the direct line of development, and I believe it will be done in this generation.

By **OLIVER STEWART**

There is the picture. It is both old and new. The earliest military text books emphasised the advantages conferred by high ground and rapid movement; and the latest air force text books emphasise the value of height and speed.

Spacemen, in wingless vehicles, moving where there is little or no air, will go higher and faster than airmen. They will look on air forces as a little old-fashioned, much as airmen to-day look on naval forces.

Could we scrap the Army?

WE now have to ask ourselves as a nation this question: Is it worth our while to retain forces of the kind that we used in the war?

It seems doubtful whether the military mind has yet appreciated the gigantic advance that has been made in new forms of warfare. With the atom bomb we must change our whole ideas.

By **LIEUT-GEN SIR GIFFARD LE Q MARTEL**

If we had possessed two or three atom bombs at the time, does anyone suppose that we would have risked the great adventure of landing on the Normandy coast in 1944 and the subsequent fighting?—We would have taken no such risk.

One atom bomb dropped on Berlin would have annihilated that city and killed Hitler and the other leaders who were there at the time. The military chiefs would have taken control in Germany and accepted unconditional surrender.

Does this mean that we should scrap all the defence forces in their present form? Some military men argue that if two nations had atom bombs, but that only one of them had normal defence forces in addition, then the latter would win. In support of this they point out that the possession of lighter aircraft by one side would enable his bombers to deliver the atom bomb right on to some protected and vulnerable target, which the other side would not be able to do.

ONE PROBLEM

MOREOVER they point out that it would often be necessary to fight for and seize some area where they could install their aircraft or rocket bases from which to launch atom bombs or poison—and that this could not be done without the possession of normal forces.

From this they argue that we still need defence forces of the same nature as that which we used in the recent war but modernised in minor ways.

It is obvious that the nations of the world will still need defence forces of some kind for many years. But I disagree entirely with the idea that they should be of the existing types. In future warfare there will be only one problem: the problem of how to deliver atom bombs or poison on to the industrial areas and main population centres of the enemy.

In the Air Estimates £214,000,000 is down for the Royal Air Force, and that is well. But nothing is down for starting a space force, and that is not so well.

Lord Portal has told young men joining the Air Force not to worry about developments which might make it obsolete. But who dares not to worry about these developments?

Sir Alwyn Crow has said that the development of the long-range rocket is a "necessary parallel" to atom bomb development.

EXIT THE BOMBER

OUR team in Australia is not enough. There is the nucleus of the practical, operational side to be considered as well.

The limitations of ordinary air forces have been set. Bombing airplanes are as out of date as the antinuclear.

Air forces are needed, but not for striking at the enemy. That will be done by wingless vehicles, manned or unmanned, not airborne, moving in the outer part of the atmosphere and in space.

The memorandum accompanying the Air Estimates speaks of maintaining the continuity of Royal Air Force development. That is alarming, for it suggests that the authorities are reluctant to accept the implications of the work done on rocket vehicles.

WATCH THE STARS

HIGHER and faster should be the watchwords of those who seek a technically efficient defence system.

Our future defenders must rise through the atmosphere and move into the regions of space where speed is easy.

It is a tragedy that we should thus be forced to relate this achievement of applied science to military purposes.

In the war just over we learned to look up at the skies, not to find beauty in the clouds, but to find bombers. One day—unless the world changes its ways or undisputed mastery of the earth's envelope is in the hands of a peaceful Power—we shall look up to the stars not with admiration and wonder but with fear.

POCKET CARTOON



BY THE WAY

by **Beachcomber**

THE kipper has always been a figure of fun, ever since it was the custom of actors on provincial tours to nail him under the dining-room table, to be discovered by the next troupe.

But they are being taken very seriously nowadays, because they have become like ancient papyrus to the touch, and to the taste like old bits of Viking boats dug out of tummy mud. Yet I think kindly of them, recalling the song of my childhood.

Two little kippers swimming out to sea.
Lost their Mama somehow.
Then saw a little hook.
Which they very quickly took.
And they're hanging on a fish-stall now.

Potato v. Potato

FOR the second time the legal proceedings, if such I may call them, broke down yesterday. While Mr Potato was being cross-examined a man began to squirt water out of a bit of hose, announcing that he belonged to the Society for the Prevention of Everything. A woman dragging a ladder got in the way of the usher who tried to remove the inter-ruler, and two boys, dribbling a football, passed through the Court, shouting "Up, Everton!" Mr Justice Cocklecarrot, remarking that it was the festive season, adjourned the case, since die, by the application of a writ of omnes me impune lacebunt.

Printers' frolic

Complaints continue of people who get into first-class marriages and find them crowded.

(News Item.)

Easier divorce is no good. Digamy must be made more difficult.

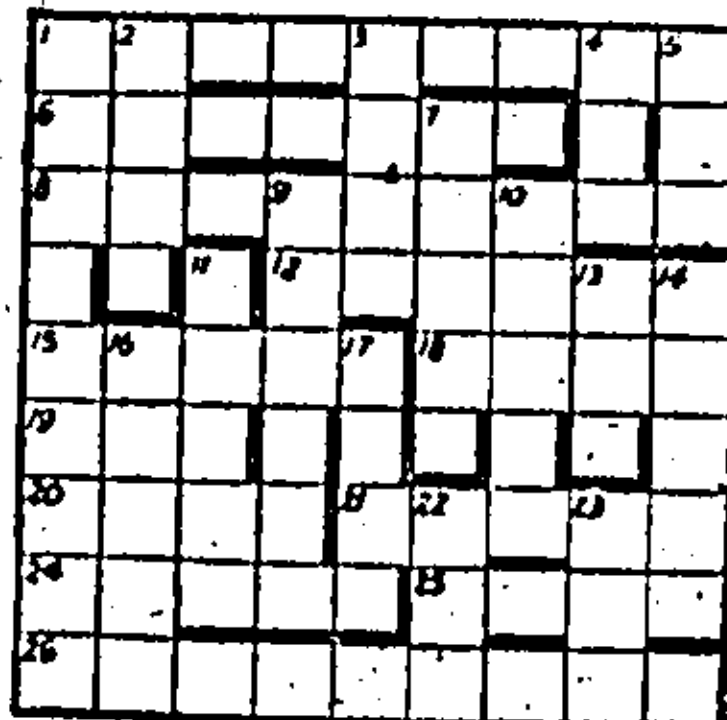
Another statue

AN entrancing suggestion is being considered—nothing less (or more, for that matter) than the erection at one end of Waterloo Bridge of an enormous statue of Sir John Strachey, 600 feet high, with a packet of priority egg-dust in one hand, and in the other, held aloft, a sausage skin. The sausage skin would be illuminated at night, and the statue would have an internal mechanism devised to utter a squeak twice an hour. The heated controversy about what sort of hat the statue should wear is expected to break out shortly.

To a lady trombonist

Some girls affect a simper,
Some roll their roguish eyes,
Some snuffle and some whimper,
But you, to my surprise,
Disdain such artifices,
And, with a heart of stone,
Give him who pleads for kisses,
A blast on your trombone.

CROSSWORD



- Across
1. Over-sings (trans.). (8)
2. Vera in a short, snort is bad work by any artist. (7)
3. Seema is painted about a doctor who hastened to delirium tremens. (10)
4. Radio equipment. (5)
5. Usually a dream of a smoke. (8)
6. Gore for a change. (4)
7. Victorious achievement of Wm. Larnach. (10)
8. derland. (3)
- Down
9. Had to the home? (10)
10. May be partly responsible for the question "What's cooking?" (4)
11. Not indicative of a gut. (5)
12. This is pieces the skin of cattle. (11)
13. There will not be many a one this Christmas. (3)
14. The waiters after it. (5)
15. Gee gaw. (5)
16. Star-time. (5)
17. You will come to it if it is in turn. (5)
18. Bloodthirsty little beast. (10)
19. Distinct of Bonanza. (5)
20. Propose for discussion. (4)
21. It is often shelled. (3)
22. We are due for some soon. (3)

NANCY It's Traditional



When You Feel Tired and Restless

take
Elliotts Nerve
and
Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries



Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Audrey Korn for Lois Leeds.
Slim down those hips and be Hip Happy, says Lois Leeds.

HIP HAPPY!

I have had so many requests to repeat Hip Happy exercises. Here they are!

Here are some tried and true exercises for "fat pads" on the hips, thighs and abdomen. Follow all exercises with a shower and a rub-down with body lotion or cologne. If you have any organic disorder consult your physician before you start any exercise routine.

Exercise No. 1. Stand erect, with hands raised above the head, palms forward and thumbs linked together. Inhale deeply, then bend the body forward from the hips, trying to touch the floor with the fingertips. Knees must not bend, abdomen must not be relaxed. Return slowly to erect position, lower arms slowly to the sides and exhale fully. Do this ten to twenty times every night and morning.

Exercise No. 2. Stand erect, hands clasped in front. Step forward on the left foot. Swing arms upward, keeping elbows straight, at the same time rising on the toes. Inhale deeply on forward movement, throwing the chest out and head back. Unclasp hands and throw the arms backward and downward, lowering the heels to the floor, exhaling as you do so. Return to starting position. Do this exercise 10 to 20 times every night and morning. Step forward on right and left foot alternately.

Exercise No. 3. Stand with hands resting on hips. Inhale deeply, contract the abdomen. Slowly bend

backward, then return to erect position. Exhale, bend forward and touch the floor with fingertips. Do not bend the knees.

Exercise 4. Stand erect as in Exercise 3. Inhale deeply, bend the body from the waist, forward and to the left, then backward and to the right. Do this rotating exercise 10 to 20 times, keeping the hands on the hips.

Exercise No. 5. Stand erect, with feet together. Extend right arm forward, left arm backward, both arms on level with the shoulders. Swing the body around without moving the feet, until right arm points backward and left arm forward. This exercise will strengthen the abdominal muscles and the spinal column.

PRESIDENT, LATE FOR WEDDING

President Manuel A. Roxas was late to his own wedding and his bride had to wait in church, wondering whether she "had been jilted," because Mr. Roxas, like the traditionally nervous bridegroom, had forgotten the ring, it was revealed to me by the Philippine's First Lady herself, on her 26th wedding anniversary, writes Carmen Perez in the Manila Bulletin.

The wedding, scheduled earlier in the day, was finally held at six o'clock in the evening in a chapel in Sibul Springs which her late mother had built. The sponsors were the late President Manuel L. Quezon and Donna Josefa Bertolet de Felix. There were no attendants. It was a simple wedding—almost an elopement," said Mrs. Roxas.

The former Miss Trinidad de Leon was in a gay mood as she told the story of how she was wed. Her narration was punctuated by laughter—in which she heartily joined—from her hearers.

She was on time, waiting in the chapel at the appointed hour. Mr. Roxas, accompanied by the sponsors and her friend, Miss Teresa Salgado, were speeding toward Sibul from Manila in a car. Miss Salgado asked to see the ring, and Mr. Roxas answered that he was sure he had it in his valise, among his clothes. Miss Salgado had her doubts and went through the valise. There was no ring.

"If they hadn't turned back," said Mrs. Roxas, pulling off her wedding ring for emphasis, "I would have worn a mosquito net ring in place of this wedding ring."

John Shipton's London Letter:

BIG LCC PROJECT TO HOUSE 40,000

● SINGLE CIGARETTES DISPLAYED IN SHOPS

It is good news to hear that a huge London housing scheme is soon to be started, but how long it will be before the thousands of people in this capital of ours are accommodated I would not care to guess.

Take my own case, for example. I have been seeking a house somewhere around London now for more than six months. I have visited council offices, builders, estate agents, and even private property owners, and must have inspected scores of "very desirable residences." But the nearest I got to becoming the owner of my own house was by a deposit of nearly £1,000 and the usual building society charges for a three-bedroomed type for which the owner wanted £3,000. The same thing before the war could not have cost a penny more than £1,200. I know because I own my own house in the North.

So you will see that the housing problem in London is still most acute. That's the reason I am glad to give you details of an £11,000,000 scheme, with homes for nearly 40,000 people, to be built by the London County Council at Dagnam Park, Romford, Essex.

The site is of 1,455 acres, on which it is proposed to build for a start about 7,000 houses and 600 three-storey flats. This will be increased to 8,568 dwellings when land now being developed for temporary housing is available for permanent housing.

THREE UNITS

It is proposed to divide the Romford area into three units, each with its own shopping centre and communal facilities, and will be bounded by Nork Hill Road on the North, by the London-Great Yarmouth trunk road on the South, by a straight road on the West, and by open country on the East. There will be churches, clinics, cinemas, pubs—11 mean refreshment houses—and 74 acres for public parks. The will, too, be larger type houses for the higher income groups.

Indeed, it seems to be that Utopia for which so many of us have been waiting for so long. After all, the shortage of accommodation affects the £12 a week man as well as the £20 a week labourer, and it is hoped this huge new estate will stop that racketeering to which I referred earlier.

FUEL BAN

Now that I have peeped you up with a little good news, here is some of the other kind, for it has been announced that the burning of gas and electric fires in houses is banned from May 5 to September 30, while heating of any kind is prohibited in factories and offices until the end of October.

Although the fuel ban will not be rigidly enforced by the police and there will be no snooping, offenders, I am told, will be liable to a fine of £100. Aim of the ban is to try and save 2,500,000 tons of coal this summer. Mr. Attlee says "we shall win the coal battle by the winter" and this ban is just one of those things to help to win the battle.

Relaxation of the domestic ban will be allowed only if a medical certificate is produced. Dark basement flats may also have special concessions.

HIS CHOICE OF WORLD'S 100 BEST NOVELS

What are the hundred greatest novels of all time?

William H. F. Lamont, writing in the current issue of Books Abroad, the quarterly review of foreign literature published by the University of Oklahoma Press, displays objective taste.

Dissatisfied with existing lists of the 100 greatest because those lists seemed to be overbalanced in favour of American and British novels, Lamont, of the English faculty at Rutgers University, enlisted the aid of many experts to re-examine the literature of all languages, including the minority tongues.

The result is that Finnish, Brazilian, Dutch, Danish, Swiss, Swedish, and even Icelandic novels are included in his new list. Russia is represented with 19 novels. Great Britain with 10, the United States with 11, France with 16, Spain and Latin America with nine.

Great Novels Unknown

Foreign fiction is represented in 70 percent of the listings, and English language fiction in 30 percent. More than 20 percent of the novels listed were written in the 20th century.

Fiction from small countries, which in most prior lists have been badly neglected, accounts for 27 percent of the list. From these small countries are a number of great novels that have never been translated into the English language.

The oldest novel on the list is Cervantes' "Don Quixote," published in 1610, and the most recent is from Russia, "The Road to Calvary," by Alexei Tolstol, 1941.

consideration. But the ban on the BBC programmes, which have been curtailed for the last month or so has also been lifted.

From what I can see it is up to everybody to take these fuel cuts in the usual patriotic way, for the saving in coal will be an important factor in our eventual recovery.

SMOKING IN THEATRES

By the time this appears in print it may be a general rule in London for smoking in theatres to be prohibited in a bid to help Chancellor of the Exchequer Dalton to get more money for food. But it is doubtful if the cinemas will follow the theatres' lead, for as Mr. Chris. Haddfield, one well-known cinema manager told me, smoking is part of the evening's enjoyment and is unlikely to be banned unless the Government makes an order.

Now that the first shock of the 20 for 3s 4d, is over, cigarette sales have slightly increased, but my tobaccoist says that his takings have dropped more than 50 percent and that he will have to cut down on his next order. "I cannot buy without cash," he said "and if people won't buy cigarettes then it's just top bad for me."

It is now commonplace in almost every London shop to see single cigarettes on display and I know of more than one case where a cigarette has been tendered in change instead of the two pennies.

Practically everybody was unanimous that the increased prices were unfair to the old age pensioners, and I am pleased to record that Mr. Dalton has promised to investigate a concession for them. Several ideas have been put forward, one being that the old folk should give up coupons for cut rate cigarettes, but the idea most popular is of a pension increase for all.

RETURN OF EROS

People who know their London will be glad to hear that an old familiar landmark will soon be back. Yes, Eros is coming to town again and workmen have been busy preparing the site for the return of the Spirit of Piccadilly. The statue of Eros has just been removed from the County Hall to the cleaners for a wash and brush up before being restored, and in the meantime the bronze work of the fountain in Piccadilly is being renovated. Eros, when he returns, will have a new bow of pure aluminium and will be painted silver.

Another change in the London scene is opposite St. Paul's, where the £11,000,000 Bankside Power Station is to be redesigned. It will be an oil-burning instead of a coal-fueled plant, which will make the power station smaller than originally planned. The two chimneys will probably be much less than the 300 feet at first arranged, and the building itself will not now reach the 100 feet needed when it was intended for coal burning.

5-Year Anti-Malaria War Begun In Italy

A five-years' war on malaria has begun in Italy to wipe out the disease which necessitated the thousands of signs posted by Allied armies warning troops to safer tenting grounds—"You are passing through a malaria-infected region..."

On the island of Sardinia, an expert said, "There are so many cases that accurate figures are impossible." From 50,000 known cases before the war, Italy had 300,000 cases in 1944. The fight against the malaria-carrying mosquito is being carried on without cost to the Italian taxpayer, through the use of part of the estimated 75,000,000,000 lire fund—about £20,000,000—created from sales of UNRRA-imported goods in Italy.

Under combined Italian Government-UNRRA supervision, it will be spent on housing, baby feeding, clothing, increase of food production and other health projects.

Two big-scale but distinct anti-malaria programmes are in progress. UNRRA Guidanto

One, on the Italian mainland and in Sicily, is under UNRRA technical guidance. The second, in Sardinia, is supervised by Rockefeller Foundation technicians, to whom UNRRA has supplied money, materials and transport.

UNRRA is fighting the adult mosquito, and the Rockefeller Foundation goes after both adults and larvae.



EMPTY SEATS IN PLANES

One of the most urgent problems facing commercial aviation is the carriage of freight and mail. Because these are carried in passenger airplanes, facilities for passengers are having to be cut.

Transatlantic airliners, and those on other routes, have been running with half their seats empty lately, and this has given rise to the idea that there is a slump in air travel. But most of these airplanes have carried full loads, and if some of the seats have not been occupied it has been because the weight has been made up with mail and freight. Had the passenger seats been occupied the airplane would have been loaded beyond its safety level.

British Disadvantage

British Overseas Airways are at some disadvantage on the transatlantic service. With only five Constellations to operate between London and New York, they cannot maintain as frequent a service as the two American companies on the same route—Pan-American and American Overseas.

BOAC, as the Government's "chosen instrument," carry air mail from Britain to the United States, and on the east-to-west crossing of the Atlantic all airlines have to carry more petrol than when flying the other way.

This is because prevailing headwinds over the Atlantic cut down an airplane's speed.

NEW IDEAS IN ALARM CLOCKS

For the first time in any exhibition or trade fair, British-made alarm clocks were shown to the public when the British Industries Fair opened last week.

Before the war, Britain imported 5,000,000 clocks—3,000,000 of them alarms. Now, one firm in Scotland makes 20,000 alarm clocks a week and hopes to have doubled this by the end of the year.

A factory at Ystradgynlais, Wales, recently opened by Mr. Hugh Dalton, will be producing 5,000 watches a week before the end of the year. This will gradually be worked up to 40,000 a week.

Perpetual Motion

There are many novelty clocks at the Fair. The Radio Preset is one. This is a clock which, set at a certain time, will switch on your favourite programme and switch it off again—also at a pre-determined time.

Another is the Autocal, a 24-hour fully automatic alarm clock which, when once set at a certain time, will automatically go off every day indefinitely, week in, week out, without the clock being re-adjusted. A combined reading lamp and clock is another new idea.

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ACQUANETTA

That over-lovin' lady of 'Salome'...

MORE GLAMOROUS!
MORE AMOROUS!
MORE DANGEROUS THAN EVER!

YVONNE DE CARLO
ROD CAMERON

THE LADY OBJECTS

with ANDY DEVINE FUZZY KNIGHT
SHELDON LEONARD ANDREW TOMBES

Original Screenplay Written and Produced by Michael Fawcett and Ernest Brown
Directed by CHARLES LAMONT Executive Producer: HOWARD HENDERS

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The most exciting "other woman" you've ever met!

CHARLES COBURN **PETER LORRE** **BRENDA MARSHALL**
DAME MAY WHITTY Directed by **EDMUND GOULDING**

Screen Play by Nathaniel Saylor From the Novel and Play by Margaret Kennedy and David Deane Music by Elton John

£200,000 WIND TO TEST SUPER-PLANES

Three wind tunnels, the largest in Britain, are to be built at Weybridge by Vickers-Armstrong to find the effects on aircraft of travelling faster than sound. They will cost £200,000.

The test will be made on models and will show the behaviour of airplanes in the early stages of flight before they reach the speed of sound. This will reduce the amount of prototype flying of super-sonic aircraft.

The main tunnel will be 600ft. long and 40ft. high, with a testing section of 13ft. by 9ft.

24-foot fan

With the use of a seven-bladed 24ft. diameter fan, a wind speed of 350ft. per second will be reached in the testing chamber. A similar tunnel will be built, with a specially designed balance constructed by the National Physical Laboratory.

The balance will be capable of measuring a lift load of 5,000lb. sensitive to a fraction of an ounce and will be used to record the forces and movements affecting aircraft.

The construction of the experimental instruments will take 18 months—providing the electrical equipment required to produce the wind force is available.

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

S. C. M. POST,
H.K. TELEGRAPH.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I'm not really as sick as Emma told you on the phone, Doc—just hankering for a checker game like we used to have when your office was over my store!"

NAZI LOSSES IN BATTLE OF BRITAIN

London, May 14. The British Government today scaled down the estimates of German air losses in the Battle of Britain, but declared that the revised figures did not detract from the glory of the Royal Air Force victory.

Between July 10, 1940 when the action began, and October 31, 1940, when the German broke it off, the RAF estimated that 2,692 enemy aircraft were destroyed.

German records, the Secretary of State for Air, Mr. Philip Noel Baker, told the House of Commons, showed in fact that 2,370 of their aircraft had been put out of action. Of that number 1,733 were destroyed and 643 damaged.

This retrospective correction of claims which were honestly put forward, Mr. Noel Baker declared, "does nothing to diminish the achievements or to dim the glory of the men who fought so bravely against great odds."

Confidential Letter
Mr. Noel Baker quoted a confidential letter by the Chief of the German General Staff in November 1943, declaring that the German army could not invade England until the British air arm had been defeated.

"There was abundant confirmation of this statement in the German records," he added, "to show that Hitler's high command recognised that the RAF had inflicted a decisive defeat upon their forces." During the opening and closing phases of the battle, when relatively small numbers of planes were engaged and the fighting was less continuous and intense, Mr. Noel Baker said, the losses actually inflicted on the enemy were higher than the numbers claimed by the RAF.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Post close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Thursday, May 15
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Swatow, Hankow, Tientsin, and Hailong (Sea) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Manila, U.S.A. Central and South America via San Francisco (Sea) 3 p.m.
Kobe, Yokohama, and Seattle (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton, (Train) 4.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Peking, Swatow and Amoy (Air) 5.30 p.m.
Friday, May 16
Manila P.T. (Air) 10 a.m.
Canada via Vancouver B.C. (Sea) 10 a.m.
Hailong, Swatow, Saigon, Bangkok, and Manila P.T. (Sea) noon.
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 2 p.m.
Manila P.T. (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Baku, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York and Canada (Air) 5.30 p.m.
Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney & Perth only (Air) 5.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking and Chungking (Air) 5.30 p.m.
Canton, Hailong and Kuning (Air) 5.30 p.m.
Kowloon (Kowloon) (Sea) 4 p.m.
Saturday, May 17
Shanghai, Peking, Swatow and Amoy 10 a.m.
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Saigon and Amoy 3 p.m.
Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via London (Sea) 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Honolulu, U.S.A. Central & South America and Canada via San Francisco (Sea) 3 p.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

Farewell Concert By The West York Band

ZBW Hongkong broadcasting on a frequency of 645 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m., and 6.30 to 11.00 p.m., and also on 9.25 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.20 and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m.
3.30 p.m. Studio: Children's Hour, including the B.B.C. Transcription Service, "Flying Visit"—Part 1, 3.30 p.m. Film Memories; 7. Helen Ludolph (Soprano) and Herbert Groh (Tenor) and The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra; 8.30 p.m. B.B.C. Transcription Service: "WMA" with Tommy Handley; 9. London Relay: World News; 9.10. London Relay: Home News from Britain; 9.15. Studio: Farewell concert by the Band of the 2nd Batt. of the West Yorkshire Regt. (Prince of Wales Own) Conducted by Lt. Col. D. White, A.R.C.M.; 9. Studio: Record Review, A Review of the latest records received by ZBW presented by Nicki Lorraine; 9.30. B.B.C. Transcription Service: "The Written Word"; "The Verney Letters"; 10. 45. Favourite Tunes; 10.10. "A Choice of Flowers"; 10.40. Muzette L'Arlesienne-Suite; Philadelphia Symphony Orch.; 11. Close Down.

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TRAITOR OF NARVIK SENTENCED

Oslo, May 14. Colonel Konrad Sundlo, known to the Norwegians as the "traitor of Narvik" was sentenced today to life imprisonment by a Norwegian military court following conviction on charges of collaborating with the enemy.

Sundlo was in command of the Norwegian forces in the vicinity of the Arctic port of Narvik when the Germans invaded Norway in April 1940.

He was accused of surrendering to the invaders and disregarding orders from the General Staff to fight to the end.—Associated Press.

AUSTRALIA'S TEST RANGE FOR ROCKETS

Canberra, May 14.

Dr. Herbert Evatt, Minister for External Affairs, when he addressed delegates of the Australia Labour Party Executive last night, left them in no doubt that Soviet inspiration is behind the threatened "black ban" by building unions on the project for a rocket test range in Australia, it was stated after the meeting.

Dr. Evatt told the conference: "The Communists have developed the technique of using unions to declare war on the government's constituted authority. This cannot be tolerated."

Dr. Evatt added that the fact that Australia's defence as well as British Empire defence was involved made it a matter of the highest possible concern.

Executive Behind Government
The Executive President, who is an Englishman, Mr. McAlpine, said: "The Executive is completely at one with the Government in this matter."

As a result of Dr. Evatt's revelation of Soviet inspiration behind the proposed ban on work on the rocket range, the Labour Party Federal Executive had decided to declare war on the Communist Party's influence in the Trade Union movement.

The delegates forecast dramatic legal action by the Government if the Communists persist in the black ban.

The Communists officially disavow responsibility for the ban but labour delegates were not impressed. The war is to be carried by the Labour Government right into the Communist camp, in its desire to root out Communist influence.

Later, Dr. Evatt informed the House of Representatives: "I have told the Australian Labour Party Executive that my opinion is that the objection to building a rocket range is not the concern for aborigines; it is part of a plan to prevent the project being operated at all."

Communist Pamphlet
"I said that the pamphlet circulated in Australia by the Communist Party clearly showed objection to the defence proposals. This is a very serious matter."

"The Communist pamphlet completely misstated the Government's view. The rocket range project is not directed to any aggressive action by Australia, but is simply for the defence of the British Commonwealth. The criticism of the building of the range is not justified"—Reuter.

Paul McNutt Resigns

Washington, May 14. Paul V. McNutt submitted his resignation yesterday as Ambassador to the Philippines to take effect at the President's convenience.

In resigning, McNutt carried out his intention which was made known last fall when he indicated that he was going to retire from government service and enter a private law firm in New York.

McNutt was scheduled to see General Marshall yesterday afternoon to make his final report to the State Department as Ambassador to Manila.

When queried at his last press conference regarding a new ambassador, President Truman replied that the post was not yet vacant.—Associated Press.

WHALING SHIP AGROUND

London, May 14. Lloyd's shipping intelligence reported tonight that the 15,000-ton British whaling factory ship, Balaena, has run aground for the second time in two days, this time at Winterton Ridge, north of Great Yarmouth.

The ship, which was travelling from Southampton to Norway on her return from a six months' whaling expedition in the Antarctic, refloated herself early today after running aground on a sandbank at the mouth of the Thames on Tuesday.

The Lloyd's message said that the vessel will try to refloat at high water tomorrow.—Reuter.

BI-NATIONAL PALESTINE

Favoured By Russia To Partition Plan

New York, May 14.

Russia today, for the first time since the United Nations debate on Palestine began, came out vocally in favour of an independent bi-national (Arab and Jewish) state as a solution to the Palestine problem.

In what was declared as an important policy speech in the General Assembly today, Mr. Andrei Gromyko said that only if such bi-national state was found unworkable owing to Arab and Jewish antagonism should the United Nations consider the alternative of partition.

Also, for the first time Russia acknowledged publicly that there existed arguments in favour of giving Jews a National Home in view of their sufferings under Hitler and inability of European nations to help them.

The Soviet Government will state its views when it receives concrete proposals from the fact-finding," he said.

Painful Pact
Observers were struck by the fact that this was the first time that the Soviet delegate had spoken on the question of the fate of Jewish displaced persons in Europe and shown public sympathy for their hardships.

Mr. Gromyko declared: "The Soviet delegation draws the attention of the United Nations to the fact that none of the eastern European countries is able to help Jews. This is a painful fact, but it must be recognized."

Mr. Gromyko then dealt with the various proposals for the future of Palestine, for example, an independent bi-national state, partition, creation of an Arab state without giving rights to Jews, and finally the creation of a Jewish state.

"The Soviet delegation concludes," he added, "that the legitimate rights of the Jews and Arabs must be defended by the creation of a bi-national independent and democratic state, with equal rights to both peoples."

Mr. Gromyko continued: "A bi-national independent state is one of the solutions which merits most attention. This would be a reasonable basis for peaceful co-operation of Jews and Arabs."

"If it is shown that this solution is unfortunately impossible because of bad relations between Jews and Arabs, it would then be necessary to consider the second solution of partition into two independent states. But such solution would be only acceptable if it was proved impossible to restore Jewish and Arab relations to a friendly basis."

The Assembly then adjourned until later this evening.

Reactions To Speech
Mr. Gromyko's speech received a mixed reception from Arabs and Jews. The Arab delegates felt that Mr. Gromyko's preference for a bi-national Palestine was a sign that Russia favoured Arab aspirations, because bi-nationalism in the present stage would mean two-to-one majority favour of Arabs.

A Jewish Agency spokesman, on the other hand, was pleased by Mr. Gromyko's recognition that partition was the next best solution to the Palestine problem. He was also pleased by the sympathetic reference to the present plight of Jewish displaced persons and their moral right to a National Home.

Opinion among other "neutral" delegations was that Russia had made a brilliant case, which was apparently able to please both Jews and Arabs.—Reuter.

Up-to-the-Minute Sports News: HAMPSHIRE MEET SOUTH AFRICANS

London, May 14.

Play at Southampton was restricted to 90 minutes before lunch when Hampshire began their three-day match with the South African cricketers.

The county, batting first on an easy paced wicket, scored 70 without losing a wicket.

Rain began to fall as the players left the field for lunch and persistent showers throughout the afternoon made further play impossible.

Arnold, Leatham and English international soccer player, scored 37 not out and Rogers, sound batsman playing in the second season with Hampshire, scored 39 not out and combined in the biggest opening partnership, hitherto, against the present tourists.

Scoring with well placed shots they found gaps in the South African fielding when fast bowlers Tuckett and Blimsoil were operating.

Arnold occasionally looked uncomfortable against the slow bowling of Rowan and Ryan, but Rogers was confident with solid defence and scored with polished squarecuts.

Close Of Play Scores
Close of play scores tonight were: At Southampton: Hampshire 70 for no wicket against South Africans. At Oxford: Oxford University 228 (Donnelly 56, Henley 57, Robinson prevented further play on hour before close of play. At Cambridge: Yorkshire 240 (Yardley 70), Cambridge University 45 for one. At Hove: Sussex 302 (James Langridge 63, Parks 63, Bartlett 55). At Lords: Gloucestershire 122 (Gray five for 30), Middlesex 190 for two (Robertson 110 not out). At Nottingham: Nottingham 242 (simpson 52, Stocks 50, Howarth seven for 50). Worcestershire 30 for two. At Taunton: Warwickshire 280 (Hill 52, Doolery 55, Wellard four for 52). Somerset 97 for five.—Reuter.

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



DE GASPERI COALITION POSSIBILITY

Rome, May 14.

The Communist Party and Left Wing Socialists called today for another Italian Government headed by Premier Alcide De Gasperi, virtually assuring another coalition cabinet.

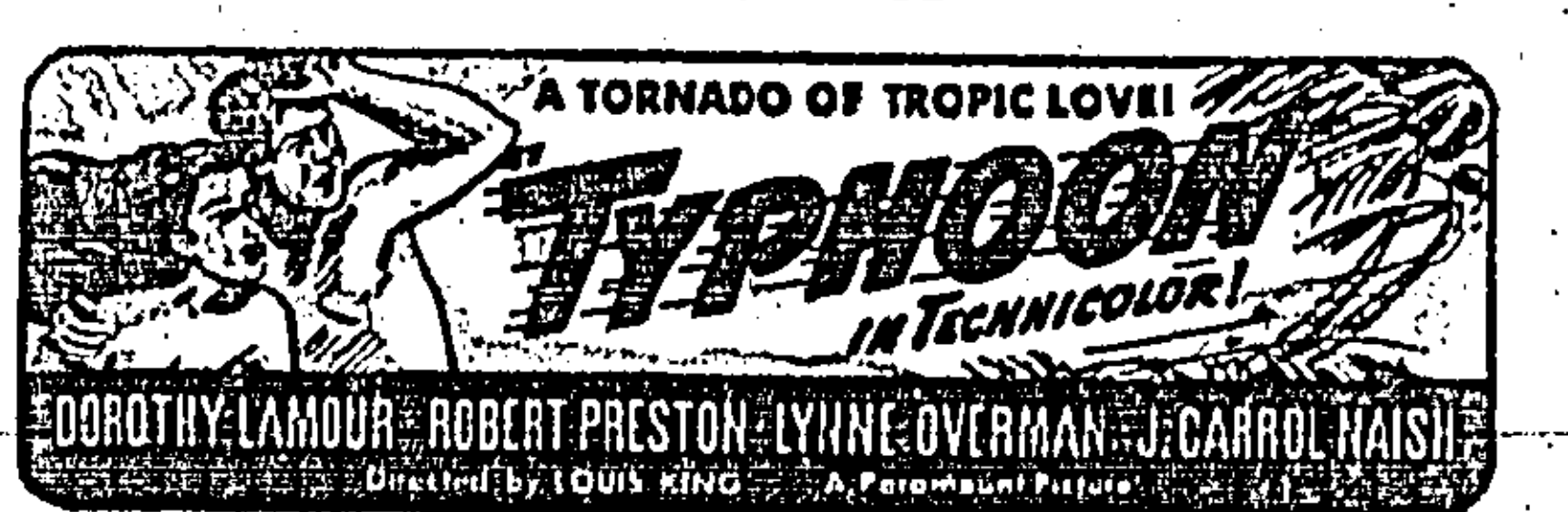
Signor Umberto Terracini, Communist President of the Assembly, said, after talking with President Enrico De Nicola, that the "Communist Party thinks the Christian Democrats should be assigned the formation of a new government."

Premier De Gasperi's coalition of his own Christian Democrats with the Socialists and Communists resigned yesterday in a dispute over the Prime Minister's desire to broaden the Cabinet, including more Right Wing elements.

The greatest question appeared to be what representation the extreme Left and Right would have in the new Government. As leader of the largest party, De Gasperi was to receive the mandate from De Nicola to form the new Government.—United Press.

Showing Cathay — SHOWING TO-DAY — At 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

(PLEASE NOTE THE CHANGE OF TIME)
A GLORIOUS STORY FOR THE SCREEN'S MOST GLORIOUS ACTRESS!
Betty DAVIS in "THE CORN IS GREEN"
— NEXT CHANGE —



Showing MAJESTIC At 2.30, 5.20, To-DAY 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

STEWART GRANGER • PHYLLIS CALVERT
in
"THE MAGIC BOW"
with Jean KENT • Dennis PRICE
DISTRIBUTION BY EAGLE-LION
COMMENCING SATURDAY
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S GREATEST!

"REAP THE WILD WIND" IN TECHNICOLOR!

ORIENTAL FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.20 P.M.

ONE OF THE BEST PICTURES THAT WON ACADEMY AWARD!
Great Stars in a romantic-historical story!
GREER GARSON • WALTER PIDGEON
are together again... in their Best M-G-M's
"MADAME CURIE"
Commencing To-morrow: "DOLLY SISTERS"

A Shamshupo Cocktail

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, MAY 16 & 17

BOOKING NOW OPEN

At Moutries and Kowloon Cricket Club

In aid of Flood Relief and H.K.V. Association Funds.

DAIREN:

NANKING TO SEND SURVEY GROUP SOON

Nanking, May 14. A Chinese survey party will be leaving soon for Dairen and Port Arthur to investigate "certain local conditions," but no date had been set for the departure, a Foreign Office spokesman, George Yeh, said at a press conference today.

Yeh declined to state whether China had made any further approaches to Russia for the stationing of troops and police forces in Dairen and Port Arthur, but conceded that the Sino-Russian negotiations were still progressing in Nanking.

Yeh declined to disclose the amount of reparations China intended to claim from Japan. He said the claim was submitted to Washington, where it was being discussed. He declared the question was a complicated one, involving both internal and external Japanese assets.—Associated Press.

MacArthur To Stay On Job

Tokyo, May 15.

General Douglas MacArthur clarified today that he intends to remain on the job in Tokyo until peace negotiations with Japan are completed. He said he does not consider feasible the transfer of occupation duties to civilian agencies before the peace conference.

The statement was contained in answers to the written questions submitted by Joe Fromm, Tokyo correspondent of the World Report Magazine.

MacArthur repeatedly has denied the rumours that he intended to resign with the statement that he would remain "until the job is finished."

Heretofore, however, he has not specified when he considered the task completed.—Associated Press.

Printed and published by Frederick Percy Franklin for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong

NOTICE

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Jacobean Room, Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Saturday, 31st May 1947, at Noon for the following purposes:—namely, to consider the Annual Statement of Accounts and the Balance Sheet and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon; to elect Directors and Auditors in the place of those retiring, and to declare a Dividend and Bonus, to appropriate the Balance of the Profit and Loss Account as recommended by the Directors, and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

And Notice is also given that the Share Transfer Register will be closed from 20th May, 1947 to 31st May, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

A. D. Learmonth, Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1947.

NOTICE

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Jacobean Room, Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Saturday, 31st May, 1947, at 12.15 p.m. (or as soon thereafter as the Ordinary Annual Meeting to be held at Noon on that date shall have been concluded) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$10,000,000,—by the creation of One Million Two Hundred Thousand additional new shares of Five Dollars each to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit."

By Order of the Board,

A. D. Learmonth, Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1947.

NOTICE

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at 18 Pedder Street (1st floor) Hong Kong on MONDAY the NINTH day of JUNE, 1947, at NOON, for the purpose of proposing and, if thought fit passing the subjoined resolutions as a special resolution, viz:—

That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner following:—

- Article 17 shall be cancelled
- In the third line of Article 71 the word "two" shall be substituted for the word "three"
- The following Article shall be substituted for Article 76: "76. Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares of the Company may have been issued or may for the time being be held, upon a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote, and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him"

By Order of the Board,

R. G. CRAIG, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, Dated this Ninth day of May, 1947.